

## REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed June 21, 2005, the Examiner suggested that the Applicants add section headings to the specification, and to comply with that suggestion, the Applicants are submitting herewith a substitute specification in which section headings have been added.

The disclosure was also objected to because of the presence on page 3, paragraph 5, of the specification, a claim number. Correction was required, and the Applicants were invited to replace the subject matter of the claim with the claim number in the specification at that location. The attached substitute specification has done just that. There are no other changes to the specification other than the addition of section headings and the importation of the subject matter of the claim number appearing on page 3, paragraph 5, and therefore Applicants assert that no new matter has been added to the specification.

Claim 10 was objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.75(c) as being in improper form, and notwithstanding the fact that claim 10 has been canceled, Applicants point out to the Examiner that claim 10 did not in fact depend from a multiple dependent claim.

Claims 1-10 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for the specific reason set forth in numbered paragraph 2 of the Office Action mailed June 21, 2005. Applicants note for the Examiner that they have taken into consideration the specific remarks of the Examiner in preparing the new set of claims 11-20 set forth above.

Claims 1-4 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Coppersmith et al. Claims 5-9 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being

unpatentable over Coppersmith et al in view of the Menezes Handbook. Lastly, claim 10 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(n) as being unpatentable over Coppersmith et al. in view of Goldstein et al. For the reasons that follow, Applicants traverse these prior art grounds for rejecting new claims 11-20, set forth above.

The cited prior art document of Coppersmith et al. describes a method for encrypting and masking data blocks with cascaded modules. An input data block is encrypted by a first module with a first key and combined with a first secret masking value to generate a masked first encryption product. The latter is encrypted and masked by a second module with a second key to generate a second encrypted and masked product and so on according to the number of modules. The difference with the present invention is that the Coppersmith et al. operations are performed sequentially, (see col. 3, lines 29-47); each module operates with the complete result of the preceding module. A module from the Coppersmith et al. chain does not start operating before the preceding one has terminated.

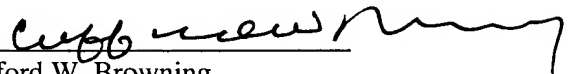
In all the embodiments described in the Coppersmith et al. document, there is no indication that a module begins to work when it receives partial results from the preceding module.

The present invention is a method for encrypting/decrypting data using a plurality of modules arranged in series. A module from the chain starts encryption/decryption operation when it receives a part of the results of encryption/decryption operation from the preceding module.

For all these foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully request entry of the foregoing new set of claims 11-20, reconsideration of the present application in light

thereof, and in light of the foregoing remarks concerning the applicability of the prior art of record to these new claims, and then allowance of claims 11-20 over all the prior art of record.

Respectfully submitted:

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## MULTI-MODULE ENCRYPTION METHOD

### Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the domain of the encipherment, or encryption, and the decipherment or decryption of data, and particularly of data, which is to remain  
5 inaccessible to unauthorized persons or appliances within the framework of pay-per-view television systems. In such systems, the data are enciphered in a secure environment, which accommodates considerable computational power, and is called the encoding subsystem. The data are then sent, by known means, to at least one decentralized subsystem where they are deciphered, generally by means of an IRD  
10 (Integrated Receiver Decoder) and with the aid of a chip card. A possibly unauthorized person can gain unrestricted access to this chip card and the decentralized subsystem, which cooperates with it.

### Background of the invention

It is known practice to chain together various encryption/decryption means in an  
15 enciphering/deciphering system. In all of what follows, the expression encryption/decryption will be used to refer to a particular encryption means used in a bigger enciphering/deciphering system.

It has long been sought to optimize the operation of these systems from the triple viewpoint of speed, memory space occupied and security. Speed is understood to  
20 mean the time required to decipher the data received.

Encryption/decryption systems with symmetric keys are known. Their inherent security can be gauged as a function of several criteria.

The first criterion is that of physical security, relating to the ease or to the difficulty of a method of investigation by extracting certain components, this being followed by  
25 their possible replacement by other components. These replacement components, intended to inform the unauthorized person about the nature and manner of operation of the enciphering/deciphering system, are chosen by him/her in such a way as not to be detected, or to be as undetectable as possible, by the remainder of the system.

A second criterion is that of system security, within the framework of which attacks are not intrusive from the physical viewpoint but call upon analysis of mathematical type. Typically, these attacks will be conducted by computers of high power, which will attempt to break the algorithms and the enciphering codes.

- 5 Means of encryption/decryption with symmetric keys are for example the systems referred to as DES (Data Encryption Standard). These relatively old means now merely offer system security and physical security which are entirely relative. It is for this reason in particular that increasingly, DES, the lengths of whose keys are too small to satisfy the conditions of system security, is being replaced by new means of  
10 encryption/decryption or with longer keys. Generally, these means having symmetric keys call upon algorithms comprising enciphering rounds.

Other attack strategies are referred to as Simple Power Analysis and Timing Analysis. In Simple Power Analysis, one uses the fact that a microprocessor tasked with encrypting or decrypting data is connected to a voltage source (in general 5  
15 volts). When it is idle, a fixed current of magnitude  $i$  flows through it. When it is active, the instantaneous magnitude  $i$  is dependent, not only on the incoming data, but also on the encryption algorithm. Simple Power Analysis consists in measuring the current  $i$  as a function of time. The type of algorithm, which the microprocessor is performing can be deduced from this.

- 20 In the same way, the method of Timing Analysis consists in measuring the duration of computation as a function of a sample presented to the decryption module. Thus, the relationship between the sample presented and the time for computing the result makes it possible to retrieve the decryption module secret parameters such as the key. Such a system is described for example in the document «Timing Attacks on  
25 Implementations of Diffie-Hellman, RSA, DSS, and Other Systems» published by Paul Kocher, Cryptography Research, 870 Market St, Suite 1088, San Francisco, CA-USA.

To improve the security of the enciphering system, algorithms having asymmetric keys have been proposed, such as the so-called RSA (Rivest, Shamir and Adleman)  
30 systems. These systems comprise the generation of a pair of matched keys, one the so-called public key serving in the enciphering, and the other the so-called private key serving in the deciphering. These algorithms exhibit a high level of security, both

system and physical security. They are on the other hand slower than the traditional systems, especially at the enciphering stage.

The most recent attack techniques call upon the so-called DPA concept, standing for Differential Power Analysis. These methods are based on suppositions, verifiable  
5 after a large number of trials, about the presence of a 0 or a 1 in a given position of the enciphering key. They are almost non-destructive, thus rendering them largely undetectable, and call upon both a physical intrusion component and a mathematical analysis component. Their manner of operation recalls the techniques for investigating oil fields, where an explosion of known power is generated at the  
10 surface and where earphones and probes, placed at likewise known distances from the site of the explosion, enable assumptions to be made about the stratigraphic composition of the subsurface without having to carry out too much digging, by virtue of the reflecting of the shock waves by the boundaries of sedimentary beds in this subsurface. DPA attacks are described in particular in § 2.1. of the document «A  
15 Cautionary Note Regarding Evaluation of AES Candidates on Smart-Cards», published on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1999 by Suresh Chari, Charanjit Jutla, Josyula R. Rao and Pankaj Rohatgi, of IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY.

The requirement of having to resist DPA attacks forces the use of so-called «whitening» jamming systems, either in the input information, or at the output of an  
20 enciphering/deciphering algorithm. The technique of whitening is described in § 3.5 of the same aforesaid document.

Moreover, the fact that the computation powers are limited in the decentralized subsystem of a pay-per-view television system creates a problem, which has never yet been satisfactorily solved, for performing the chaining described previously to a  
25 sufficient extent.

#### Summary of the invention

The objective of the present invention is to make available an encryption/decryption method which is resistant to modern methods of investigation such as described above.

30 This objective is achieved by a method of encryption and decryption carried out by a plurality of encryption/decryption modules arranged in series, wherein an encryption/decryption module, different from the first module, starts

encryption/decryption operations as soon as said module receives a part of the results of encryption/decryption operations from the immediately preceding encryption/decryption module.

5 The particular feature of the method lies in the fact that an intermediate module does not start up when the result from the previous (or upstream) module has terminated but begins as soon as already part of the information is available. Therefore, for an outside observer, it is not possible to establish the input or output conditions for this module.

10 Since the deciphering occurs in the decentralized subsystem cooperating with the chip card, this chip card accommodating only relatively limited computational powers as compared with the encoding subsystem, it is for example beneficial to use a public asymmetric key, operating relatively fast, during the last steps of the deciphering. This makes it possible on the one hand to preserve the invulnerability characteristics of the system on exiting the procedure, and on the other hand to concentrate the  
15 computational power, related essentially to encipherment with the aid of the private key, in the encoding subsystem.

It has been discovered that extra security is afforded by the possibility of concatenating, or of partially interleaving, two means of encryption/decryption which follow one another sequentially. This concatenation or partial interleaving is  
20 understood to mean the process consisting in starting the action of the second encryption/decryption means on the data at a moment when the first encryption/decryption means has not yet terminated its work on these same data. This makes it possible to mask the data such as they would result from the work of the first module and before they are subjected to the action of the second module.

25 The chaining can start as soon as data computed at the output of the first module are partially available for processing by the second module.

The invention makes it possible to guard against the aforesaid attacks by combining various means of encryption/decryption in an enciphering/deciphering system, and possibly by associating concatenation or partial interleaving with the sequence in  
30 which these means follow one another.

### Brief description of the drawings

The present invention will be understood in greater detail by virtue of the following drawings, taken by way of non-limiting example, in which:

- Figure 1 represents the encryption operations
- 5 - Figure 2 represents the decryption operations
- Figure 3 represents an alternative to the encryption method.

### Detailed description of the invention

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the enciphering/deciphering system comprises an encoding subsystem where three algorithms are used sequentially:

- 10 a) an asymmetric algorithm A1 with private key d1. This algorithm A1 performs a signature on plain data, represented by a message m, this operation delivering a first cryptogram c1, by means of mathematical operations which are generally denoted in the profession by the formula:  $c1 = m \text{ exponent } d1, \text{ modulo } n1$ . In this formula, n1 forms part of the public key of the asymmetric algorithm A1, modulo represents the  
15 well-known mathematical operator of congruencies within the set of relative integers, and d1 is the private key of the algorithm A.
- b) a symmetric algorithm S using a secret key K. This algorithm converts the cryptogram c1 into a cryptogram c2.
- c) an asymmetric algorithm A2 with private key d2. This algorithm A2 converts  
20 the cryptogram c2 into a cryptogram c3, by means of the mathematical operation denoted, as previously, by:  $c3 = c2 \text{ exponent } d2 \text{ mod } n2$ , in which formula n2 forms part of the public key of the asymmetric algorithm A2, and d2 is the private key of the algorithm A2.

The cryptogram c3 leaves the encoding subsystem and arrives at the decentralized  
25 subsystem by means known per se. In the case of pay-per-view television systems, this may equally involve video data or messages.

The decentralized subsystem uses, in the order reverse to the above, three algorithms A1', S' and A2'. These three algorithms form part of three encryption/decryption means A1-A1', S-S' and A2-A2', distributed between the

encoding subsystem and the decentralized subsystem, and representing the encryption/decryption system.

d) the algorithm  $A2'$  performs a mathematical operation on  $c3$  which restores  $c2$  and is denoted:  $c2 = c3 \text{ exponent } e2 \text{ mod } n2$ . In this formula, the set consisting of  $e2$  and  $n2$  is the public key of the asymmetric algorithm  $A2-A2'$ .

e) the symmetric algorithm  $S'$  using the secret key  $K$  restores the cryptogram  $c1$ .

f) the asymmetric algorithm  $A1'$  with public key  $e1, n1$  retrieves  $m$  by performing the mathematical operation denoted:  $m = c1 \text{ exponent } e1 \text{ mod } n1$ .

The concatenation, in the decentralized subsystem, consists in starting the decoding step e) whilst  $c2$  has not yet been completely restored by the previous step d), and in starting the decoding step f) whilst  $c1$  has not been completely restored by step e. The advantage is to thwart an attack aimed for example firstly at extracting, within the decentralized subsystem, the cryptogram  $c1$  at the end of step e, so as to compare it with the plain data  $m$ , then by means of  $c1$  and of  $m$  to attack the algorithm  $A1'$ , and then gradually to backtrack up the coding chain.

The concatenation is not necessary in the encoding subsystem, which is installed in a secure physical environment. It is on the other hand useful in the decentralized subsystem. In the case of pay-per-view television, the IRD is in fact installed at the subscriber's premises and may be the subject of attacks of the pre-described type.

It will be appreciated that an attack of a combination of three concatenated decryption algorithms  $A1'$ ,  $S'$  and  $A2'$  has much less chance of succeeding than if the cryptograms  $c1$  and  $c2$  are fully reconstructed between each step d), e) and f). Moreover, the fact that the algorithms  $A1'$  and  $A2'$  are used with public keys  $e1, n1$  and  $e2, n2$  implies that the means of computation required in the decentralized subsystem are much reduced as compared with those in the encoding subsystem.

By way of example and to fix matters, steps a) and c), that is to say the encryption steps with private keys, are 20 times longer than the decryption steps d) and f) with public keys.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, derived from the previous one, the algorithms  $A1$  and  $A2$  are identical as are their counterparts  $A1'$  and  $A2'$ .

In a particular embodiment of the invention, also derived from the previous one, in step c) the public key  $e_2, n_2$  of the asymmetric algorithm  $A_2$  is used whilst in step d) the cryptogram  $c_3$  is decrypted with the private key  $d_2$  of this algorithm. This embodiment constitutes a possible alternative when the resources of the decentralized subsystem in terms of computational power are far from being attained.

Although chip cards are used chiefly for decrypting data, there are also chip cards having the capacities required to perform encryption operations. In this case, the attacks described above will pertain also to these encryption cards which operate away from protected locations such as a management center. This is why the method according to the invention applies also to serial encryption operations, that is to say that the downstream module begins its encryption operation as soon as part of the information delivered by the upstream module is available. This process has the advantage of interleaving the various encryption modules, and as a consequence the result from the upstream module is not completely available at a given time. Moreover, the downstream module does not begin its operations with a complete result but on parts, thereby making it impracticable to interpret the manner of operation of a module with respect to a known input state or output state.

In Figure 1, a data set  $m$  is introduced into the encryption chain. A first element  $A_1$  performs an encryption operation using the so-called private key, composed of the exponent  $d_1$  and of the modulo  $n_1$ . The result of this operation is represented by  $C_1$ . According to the mode of operation of the invention, as soon as part of the result  $C_1$  is available, the next module begins its operation. This next module  $S$  performs its encryption operation with a secret key. As soon as it is partially available the result  $C_2$  is transmitted to the module  $A_2$  for the third encryption operation using the so-called private key composed of the exponent  $d_2$  and of the modulo  $n_2$ . The final result, here dubbed  $C_3$ , is ready to be transmitted by known pathways such as over the airwaves or by cable.

Figure 2 represents the decryption system composed of the three decryption modules  $A_1', S', A_2'$  which are similar to those which served for encryption, but are ordered in reverse. Thus, one commences firstly with the module  $A_2'$  which performs its decryption operation on the basis of the so-called public key composed of the exponent  $e_2$  and of the modulo  $n_2$ . In the same way as for encryption, as soon as part of the result  $C_2$  from the module  $A_2'$  is available, it is transmitted to the module

S' for the second decryption operation. To terminate decryption, the module A1' performs its operation on the basis of the so-called public key composed of the exponent  $e_1$  and of the modulo  $n_1$ .

5 In a particular embodiment of the invention, the keys of the two modules A1 and A2 are identical, that is to say that on the encryption side,  $d_1 = d_2$  and  $n_1 = n_2$ . By analogy, during decryption,  $e_1 = e_2$  and  $n_1 = n_2$ . In this case, one speaks of the private key  $d, n$  and of the public key  $e, n$ .

10 In another embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, the module A2 uses the so-called public key instead of the so-called private key. At the moment of encryption, the public key  $e_2, n_2$  is used by the module A2, (see Figure 3) and during decryption (see Figure 4), the module A2' uses the private key  $d_2, n_2$  to operate. Although this configuration exhibits an overhead of work for the decryption set, the use of a private key reinforces the security offered by the module A2.

15 The example illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 is not restrictive in respect of other combinations. For example, it is possible to configure the module A1 so that it performs the encryption operation with the public key and the decryption with the private key.

20 It is also possible to replace the encryption/decryption module having secret key S with a module of the type with asymmetric keys of the same type as the modules A1 and A2.

## ABSTRACT

The present invention proposes an encryption/decryption method able to resist against various attack strategies such as Simple Power Analysis, Timing Analysis or Differential Power Analysis. The method is carried out by a plurality of encryption/decryption modules arranged in series, wherein an encryption/decryption module, different from the first module, starts encryption/decryption operations as soon as said module receives a part of the results of encryption/decryption operations from the immediately preceding encryption/decryption module.